DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Army of Tennessee.

Special Correspondence of Savannah Republican.

ATLANTA, July 22, night.

A great battle has been fought and splendid successes achieved. But the end is not yet, and for prudential reasons I do not now give you all the details. Yesterday our lines were withdrawn to the entrenchments around the city. The enemy advanced, and planting their guns, commenced to throw shell among the women and children. General Hood, with that energy which is his characteristic, matured his plans at once. Atlanta was to be defended at every hazard and cost. Evacuated by its citizens—a mere shell of its former self—there was nothing in it as a mere locality which required a sacrifice of life; but the *morale* of the army had to be preserved and the country relieved of the moster pressure bearing so heavily upon its Gate City. To strike Sherman in front would have been impolitic and disastrous. General Hood, therefore, determined to beat him at his own game, that is, to flank his lines. To this end he issued orders after night-fall for Hardee to move from his position on the centre, and with Wheeler's cavalry proceed to the enemy's right, march quickly and deal tremendous blows. His instructions were to strike about 12 o'clock noon. The movement was unavoidably delayed until 2. Meanwhile our lines had been extended so as to fill all our works, and skirmishing commenced, interspersed with almost incessant vollies of artillery.—Our batteries were massed in such manner that those portions of the fortifications on which they were placed were impregnable.

The morning hours passed slowly and solemnly. Every face wore a look of despondency. Shells were dropping in the streets, and sad groups of women and children, with a temporary supply of provisions, were wending their way to the woods. During the night straggling ruffians had broken into the stores, robbed them of such of their contents as they wanted, and scattered the remainder through the streets. During the morning these demoralizing scenes were repeated. Abandoned women broke into the millinery shops, and men in the uniform of soldiers, gutted and pillaged premises from roof to cellar in search of whiskey and tobacco. The office of the Southern Express Company underwent this process before day, and I enjoyed the melancholy privilege of seeing boxes, papers, and everything mentionable, thrown in "confusion worse confounded," on all sides. I dwell on the subject with peculiar dissatisfaction, because of my own losses, which leaves me minus of everything, from a toothbrush to blanket, except the clothes in which I stand. While this indiscriminate pillaging was in progress, wagons, stragglers, citizens and negroes loaded with plunder, were hurrying out of town, fully impressed with the idea that Atlanta was about to be abandoned. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the officers of the army were, in a measure, despondent, and regarded the fortunes of the day as decidedly unpromising. Not until evening did this mood change. Then it was ascertained that we had struck the enemy one of the severest blows of the war. Hardee and Wheeler sweeping silently around the Federal left, pounced upon their flank, and pressed so steadily as to bear down all opposition. Whole batteries, with horses and equipments, fell into our possession, fortifications, with frowning abattis of sharpened pikes, were crossed in the teeth of murderous fire, while individual gallantry was conspicuous in the capture of flags and prisoners—Wheeler, with his cavalry, co-operating with Hardee, performed deeds of valor that have removed every prejudice which unjustly has attached to their past career. Charging as infantry, they drove the enemy from one of his lines of fortifications, captured several hundred prisoners, burned a considerable amount of camp equipage, and galled their antagonists at every step. Contemporaneous with the superb movement of Hardee, Cheatham, with Hood's old corps, advanced from the entrenchments they had previously occupied, drove the Yankee skirmishers from their front, and then with a yell, commenced one of the greatest charges of the war. Up hill and down, through the woods, across the fields, faltering here and there before the fire of the enemy, but only for a moment, these brave men of Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, dashed on, and like their brave competitors for the honors of the field advancing on the right, overcame every obstacle in their path. Thus, for a mile and a half, perhaps more, following the Federals over their works, they met with uninterrupted success.

One misstep only wrested from us the completeness of the victory. A brigade is said to have broken—I will not mention names.—Into the gap this created, a body of the Yankees rushed, and seizing a strong position held it until a portion of our lines were compelled to retrace their steps to prevent an attack on the flank. In other words, the mishap destroyed that perfect chain of communication designed to be established between Hardee and the corps immediately adjoining.—Since nightfall, however, I learn that this desideratum has been accomplished.

Stewart's corps on our left was not exempt from the dangers or the glories of the field, and although not participating so extensively in the aggressive movements of the day, had occasion during the afternoon to repel the vigourous demonstrations of the enemy.

Such in general terms is the situation to-night. The results of the day have been more than gratifying. While the battle has not been so decisive as was contemplated in the plan of the commander-in-chief, it has nevertheless crippled the enemy, humbled his pride, destroyed his morale, nearly annihilated some of his commands, partially destroyed his organization, and reduced his numbers, and it is believed to something like an equality with our own. On the other hand our men have learned that they have a leader on whose judgment they can implicitly rely; that breastworks are not so fearful to encounter as they imagined; that their own strength is yet equal to every emergency, and finally, that by the blessing of God they may yet conquer the Federal army that has so defiantly pushed them back into the heart of the Empire State of the South. The battle has been a benefit. It has proven an inspiration; and if called into the field again to-morrow or the next day, the men of the army will show how more nobly than ever they are determined to crush the hated enemy whose presence stains our soil.

In practical results, few battles of the war have a better showing. Hardee captured from 16 to 20 guns, and Cheatham's corps eight or ten, besides battle flags and regimental colors. In prisoners we cannot have less than from twenty-five hundred to three thousand, among whom are a considerable number of Colonels and subordinate field officers. They are still coming in. The yankees confess that the flank movement of Generals Hardee and Wheeler was a surprise, and to an entire lack of preparation in consequence. The idea does not appear to have entered a yankee head that Gen. Hood would have the hardihood to detach a whole corps in the face of the overwhelming numbers by which he was beset, and while the enemy was battering even at the door, send it miles around the rear to strike them on the flank. And they compliment our new commander for his success. It is but a tithe of the tribute which General Hood deserves, when I add that for an officer to assume the command of an army that had retreated nearly one hundred miles in three days, to make himself acquainted with every detail, while the enemy's guns were booming in his ears, and their lines more closely investing his own, and within one week thereafter, fight two important battles—I repeat that for a General to do all this, is a mark of genius, judgment, promptness and self-reliance, of which the annals of war furnish but few parallels. I need not tell you that the tide of enthusiasm now runs in his favor with a force that is gathering strength every hour. "Pluck will always win."

Our own loss is yet unknown. In officers I fear it has been heavy. The lion-hearted Major General W. H. T. Walker, of your State, was killed by a ball through the heart, while leading his men. Col. Murray, of an Arkansas regiment, is also among the dead. Generals Gist, Mercer, Jas. A. Smith (commanding Granbury's Texas brigade) Colquitt and Strahl, and Col. Pressley, of the 10th S. C. V., are wounded. The latter was in the act of wresting muskets from the hands of the enemy and mounting their breastworks when shot.

The Georgia militia, under Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, held their position like veterans, being exposed to the heavy fire of artillery and musketry, both in the trenches and on the advance. For a long time they lay in front of a Yankee battery, which they were anxious to take, and but for the gap on their right and left, and absence of troops within supporting distance, they would undoubtedly have made the attempt. Gen. Toombs was everywhere along the line animating the troops in his peculiar style; and with Gen. Smith as their mentor, they appeared willing to be led anywhere.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Who will support the election of Zebulon B. Vance for Governor of North Carolina? Why both the old whig and democratic parties. Yes, every intelligent and patriotic man in the State—no matter to which of these old parties he formerly belonged, will vote for Zebulon B. Vance—that is, if he votes at all. Well now who will support the election of William W. Holden? Why chiefly the secretly disloyal, the dissatisfied, the croaker, the grumbler, and the open enemies to our Government, traitors and the tories.

Now, what effect has Holdenism had?—What purpose has it answered in North Carolina? Why, it has benefited extortioners and speculators—encouraged the Yankees to prolong the war, and has induced many of our poor soldiers to desert the army and be hung up like dogs! Forty-two poor fellows induced to desert the army and be hung in Kinston last spring, by reading the *Standard*, and listening to the teachings of Holden.

Now, the Holdenites have started a new "Order," for the purpose of imposing upon those who have not intelligence enough to see through it. They call it the "H. O. A." society; which, I suppose, means "Hang One and All;" which society, if he is not a member of, is no doubt all known to him. For what would not this corrupt, wicked, inconsistent, shuffling, political-compass boxing traitor advocate or wink at to answer his own ends? Who does not know that he would advocate either secession or consolidation, union or disunion, slavery or anti-slavery? But after all his appeals to the passions and prejudicies of cowards and tories, extortioners and speculators, I predict that he will be beaten two to one. That the old whig and democratic parties who have united for that purpose, will carry at least two-thirds of the votes for Zebulon B. Vance.

N. B. If all the true friends of the cause in this county, who desire the election of that sound old patriot and "noblest Roman of them all," Allen W. Wooten, Esq., will go to the polls on the 4th August and vote for him, there is no doubt of his election by a large majority.

TUCKAHOE.

Lenoir county, N. C.

N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE are commissioned to buy another lot of $2,000 of Notes on any of the Banks of this State. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us. CREECH & LITCHFORD,

july 27-deod2t

ATTENTION.

VOLUNTEERS for the defence of the city, will meet on the Capitol Square at half-past six, Saturday afternoon.

By order of the Captain.

M. A. BLEDSOE, O. S.

THE following Rules were submitted and unanimously adopted by the members in attendance at the drill, July 23d, 1864:

The undersigned, appointed by the Captain to draft rules to secure punctual attendance on the part of all the members of the "Volunteer Company for the Defence of the City of Raleigh," respectfully report the following:

1st. It is the duty of every member to attend all drills, and meetings of the company for other purposes, that shall be ordered by the commanding officer. A fine of five dollars shall be imposed upon each and every member failing thus to attend without valid excuse.

2d. A court martial, consisting of an officer, non-commissioned officer and private, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the company, shall be convened at such time and place as he shall direct, to try the validity of excuses that shall be rendered by members failing to attend meetings of the company; also for the trial of other offences of which members may be guilty.

3d. The fines collected from derelict members shall, after defraying the incidents expenses of the company, if any, be put into the hands of the Soldiers' Relief Society of the city, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

Respectfully reported,
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., 2d Serg't,
GEO. W. MORDECIA, Serg't,
THOS. BRAGG, Private.

Raleigh, July 16th, 1864. july 29-1t

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 159.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

THE Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will address the people as follows:

At Thyatira Church, Rowan county, Sunday, July 31st.

At Salisbury, at Court, Tuesday, August 2nd.

At Hillsboro', Friday, August 5th.

Salisbury and Hillsboro' papers please copy.

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers.

july 29-tf JOHN O'ROURKE.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway, from the subscriber, on the 7th July, 1864, my negro boy ORMAN, seventeen years of age, five feet five inches high, weighs 132 pounds, complexion dark snuff; had on when he left a new pair of copperas-colored pants, a new shirt, gray cap, and was barefooted. Said boy formerly belonged to Col. Clark, of Newbern, but has been living in the counties of Alamance and Guilford since the commencement of the war. He has a wife living at Graham, and will probably be found lurking in that vicinity. He intimated to the balance of the negroes, some time ago, that he intended to go to the Yankees, and will, perhaps, try to make his way to them.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be given for the confinement or delivery of said negro, so that the subscriber can get him.

Address, GEO. W. FOUST,

july 29-dtf Gibsonville, Guilford Co., N. C.

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, }
RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864. }

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of *any* Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. B. HARRISON,
C. S. Depositary.

july 27-tf
Conservative copy till forbid.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C., }
July 21st, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDER No. ...

I. THE organization of the Senior Class of Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of N. C. to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his interest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come to; as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

july 26-dtd
Conservative copy till date and send bill to this office.

PITT COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE:
DR. E. J. BLOUNT.

FOR THE COMMONS:
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by
BY SOLDIERS
AND
CITIZENS.

july 21-tde

THROUGH the many solicitations of his friends, THOMAS I. FAISON has consented again to become a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the Senate. july 20-te

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jett EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.

july 21-d26t

RICHMOND CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RICMOND, VA.

CAPITAL $300,0000.

Takes risks against fire at lowest rates.

T. H. WYNNE, Prest. E. McCARTHY.

N. B.—AGENTS WANTED. jul 23ta2w

Candidates' Cards.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven

AT THE SOLICITATIONS OF MANY friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, at all times guarding well your interests.

T. H. GASKINS,
June 15-118 dte 1st Lt. Co. B, 67th Regt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven'---We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.

may 24-101-dtf.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.

Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121-tde.

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't.

june 14 121-dte NATHAN WHITFORD.

SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce that JONAS CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County in August next. june 27, 1864. dte.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

Greene County.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Greene County:

AT the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the county of Greene in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability; guarding your interests with unswerving fidelity.

J. T. FREEMAN.

Snow Hill, June 27, 1864. 133-dte.

Wilmington Journal and State Journal copy.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county. jul 2-dte.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

tuf 8-1m ALEX. M. LONG.

Johnston County.---We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and, by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 3 110 dtc.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County:—We are permitted to announce Col. C. W. Bradshaw, of the 42d Reg't N. C. Troops, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Bradshaw has been a faithful soldier in the field for three years in defence of his country; and will as faithfully represent his country's interests in the Legislature, if the people call him to that position. MANY VOTERS.

june 27, 1864. d26t

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. ju 17-tde-d&w

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. july 6 23-wtf

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons. ma 10-82-dtw&wte

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

july 14 66twtd.

To the Voters of Warren County, N. C.

I respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for the Legislature. If a merciful Providence shall see fit to restore me to health once more, I prefer to remain in the service until the last gun is fired in defence of Home and Independence, and I desire no greater applause from posterity than to be instrumental of that deed and that deliverance. PLUMMER W. GREEN,

july 13 32t* Co. E, 1st. Reg't N. C. Cavalry.

BERTIE COUNTY.

WE are authorised to announce Hon. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt. W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.

july 13 1864 dte.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,

ma. 1 95-d3m

Alamance County.---We are Authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power. july 16 dte.

CONFEDERATE TICKET FOR GRANVILLE.

FOR THE SENATE:
C. H. K. TAYLOR.

FOR THE COMMONS:
JOHN W. HARGROVE,
E. G. CHEATHAM,
DR. P. P. PEACE.

july 20-dte

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE:
DR. W. S. COPELAND.

CANDIDATES FOR THE COMMONS:
CAPT. S. T. STANCELL,
LIEUT. W. J. ROGERS.

Election in camp, Thursday, the 28th of July; at home, Thursday, the 4th of August.

july 20-dtw&wte

SPLENDID BLOCKAE SHOES.

A SMALL LOT OF FINE SHOES, LATEST style for Ladies and Gentlemen, at a slight advance on importer's prices, at

N. C. BOOKSTORE.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
Tally-Ho, Granville Co. N. C.

The Fall Session of this School, under the care of T. J. HORNER, assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences 3rd Monday in July.

The price of board and tuition is $600 per session. Application for admission should be made in advance. T. J. HORNER.

june 20-124-d18t

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEVERAL CASES of beautifully finished Surgical Instruments, at

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.

july 22 d6t

Negroes and Foundryman Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LOCKVILLE, Chatham county, N. C.

WANTED immediately, by this Company, THIRTY GOOD NEGROES—choppers preferred. We also wish to employ a white FOUNDRYMAN, who can take the entire control of a cold blast charcoal Furnace. For one well qualified, steady employment will be given. Apply to me at once, at the Endor Furnace, or address me there, *via* Fayetteville, N. C.

july 25-d16t W. S. DOWNER, Supt.

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Greensborough and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next.

Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weighed.

july 23-ta4 W. A. THOMPSON.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by

july 2-125 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

june 23 127-dtf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro' Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.; N. C. A.

july 8-140-tf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.

july 14, 1864—d3m.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864. in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,

jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Pitt County.

THE people of Pitt county in Convention assembled, on the 4th July, 1864, nominated the following named gentlemen as candidates to represent them in the next General Assembly of North Carolina:

For the Senate, DR. RICHARD WILLIAMS;

For the Commons, HENRY SHEPPARD, ESQ., and DR. JOHN TAFT.

This is a straight-out *Southern Rights* ticket:—opposed to the wholesale and useless exemption of men who ought to be in the army, and in favor of sustaining the Government in prosecuting the war to an honorable peace, upon the basis of our national independence. We call upon all men who love freedom and cherish the honor of their country, to give it a hearty support at the ensuing election. COMMITTEE.

july 14 dte.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHATHAM COUNTY. At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Kahabites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown, of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor, against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means, than any Vancette in the County of Chatham.

Fellow citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true-Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights. JOHN A. McDONALD.

Oakland, July 16, 1864. dte.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at the Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ELECTION.

JAMES P. SPEIGHT is a candidate to represent Green and Lenoir in the Senate; and ALLEN W. WOOTEN is a candidate to represent Lenoir county, in the House of Commons of the approach-General Assembly of North Carolina.

july 22-d5t.

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

at Hillsboro; July 14th, 1864.
"Raleigh " 20 & 21. "
"Fayetteville " 27, 28 & 29. "

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.

Fayetteville *Observer* copy till July 29.

june 27 dtjy 29.

Johnston County.

WE are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Governor Vance, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project.

july 18 tde

TO THE VOTERS OF CARTERET AND JONES.

IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate to represent your Senatorial District in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected, I pledge my entire devotion to your public and personal interest.

july 20-dte E. B. ISLER.

State Journal copy and send bill to the subscriber at Kinston.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CABARRUS COUNTY.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, North Carolina Legislature. I am in favor and shall vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance.

july 22-d5t* P. B. C. SMITH.

SERVANT WANTED.

I WANT to hire a good Cook and Washer, for either a short or long time. For a good, trusty woman I will give a liberal price. Family small.

WM. B. SMITH,
Illustrated Mercury Office.

july 22 Raleigh, N. C.

Sorghum Boilers,

FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.

Raleigh, July 22 dtf

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE the name of ISAAC BROWN as a candidate for the Sheriff's office in Jones county.

july 28 tde

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties. Apply to

ALLEN A. GIBBS,

july 22-tf Agent Treasury Department.

$100 REWARD.

MY SERVANT JOE has run away. He left Saturday morning last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension. Joe is about 40 years old, a mulatto, his hair is brown, straight, but disposed to curl—has a slight scar back of his left cheek bone, speaks in a low tone and seldom, slim built, very erect in his carriage, had on when he left a soldier's gray cap, striped homespun shirt, jacket and trowsers. I think he will aim to go to Newbern.

WM. A. BLOUNT.

july 20-d12t

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.

july 21 2m*

Bank of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX DOLLARS AND ninety cents on each share of stock in this Bank, has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders (less the tax of ninety cents to the State on each individual share) in *four per cent.* certificates or bonds of the Confederate States, or *one third less* in Confederate States treasury notes of the *new issue*; payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on the 15th day of August next.

The dividends of the Windsor, Newbern and Tarboro' Branches and the Goldsboro' Agency, will be paid at the Principal Bank, and of the Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

Raleigh July 21st, 1864. tawtd

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED to me that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford, has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, {SEAL} hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. McPHETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.

july 25-d6t

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

B. H. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

The Army Vote.

The voice of the army is spoken, out-right, vehement, unequivocal. It speaks to the whole State, and carries the weight of a potent and convincing influence.

The soldiers of North Carolina have voted as they fight—solidly and successfully, on the side of honor, loyalty and patriotism. It is the clearest and most triumphant vindication of the State before the nation that could have been made—more refulgent with lustre than the light of their heroic achievements in battle. It effaces the blur upon her page, and restores the volume, all white and pure.

And now to the people of North Carolina at home, this voice has been spoken. It is an appeal to you, men of Guilford, Greene, Wayne, Johnston, and all other counties of the State. Already the appeal has been made to you from out their prison vaults by our captives in the hands of the enemy. With one upon they have besought you to spare them the obloquy of Mr. Holden's election. And they are your sons, brothers, relatives and friends. But Mr. Holden and Mr. Pennington, Mr. R. P. Dick, Mr. Settle, Mr. James H. Everett, Mr. Ed. Patrick and Major Wm. Smith say no—we heed not the appeal—we care not for the army—come, let us elect the agitators—let us continue to stir the agitation, no matter how pernicious.

And then the soldiers in the field, in the trenches, who have to vote under the protection of mounds of earth, between whom and a deadly muzzle of mortar and cannon, rifle and musket, but a few yards intervene—these other sons, brothers, relatives and friends of yours, have made a call upon you which no one can misunderstand. It is a beseeching adjuration from your defenders, who stand between you and a ruthless foe, that you will vote for them, with them, on the side of your country, which they are protecting. Let Mr. Dick, Mr. Patrick, and Mr. Everett and the others heed the warning.—It is significant. It ought to be *impressive*. This vote is not the record of party, nor is it a mere utterance against a personal unpopularity. But it is a solemn declaration from the army—from those most interested—a protest, that while they have been burdened and toiled and worn, wounded, and their brethren slaughtered, you agitators have crippled their efforts, retarded the effect of their action, and prolonged the sufferings and trials they endure. And this protest tells you that you are known and marked—that a day of retribution is coming—is at hand. Never in the history of elections has a public sentiment been declared so spontaneously and unanimously. They must be *madmen* who persist, in the face of such demonstrations, to reject and oppose it. For, these soldiers mean to be heard and heeded—and this vote means emphatically that agitation must cease. *It is the last appeal of forbearance.* Will it be heeded? If it is heeded, Mr. Holden will withdraw immediately. He will make his withdrawal responsive to the voice from the army, and this will be an atonement to the people. For every man there is a *"locus penitentiæ."*

Mr. Holden's Wrath.

A little squib from the *Confederate*, is quoted in the *Standard* of yesterday's date, and is made the occasion for quite an unusual display of fluster and wrath by Mr. Holden. Its paternity is erroneously attributed to Col. McRae, the Senior Editor of the *Confederate*. The Junior Editor, or "cypher" as Mr. Holden, borrowing the low wit of J. T. Leach and Frank I. Wilson, terms him, is responsible for what of sin or blame the article contains. But as he comes in for but a small share in the long tirade of bitter personal abuse which it has been seized upon as an excuse to fulminate, he will only allude to that portion concerning himself.

Mr. Holden has never lost an opportunity of speaking disparagingly of every "secessionist," "destructive," or Vance man, who had himself stayed out of the war, or had procured "shade offices" for his sons and relatives; and no terms he could employ were harsh enough for his censure of such conduct. His own course in this respect was therefore a legitimate subject for retort, and we availed ourself of it.

We had no design or purpose, nor can our article be tortured to convey the impression that we meant to allude disrespectfully or disparagingly in any way, to Mr. Holden's son, who is a most exemplary young gentleman, and worthy of the high encomiums his father bestows upon him. But it is a notorious fact, and admitted in the article of Mr. Holden himself, that he had been in the army, had acted gallantly, and from a partial military education, was qualified to be of more service in the army than at home, which is the acknowledged test. He was captured at Roanoke Island, and on being released from his parole, on the re-organization of his regiment was a candidate for Captain of the company in which he held a lieutenancy. He was defeated, and did not go in at all.

Mr. Holden says he is out by a legal exemption, being a printer, officer in the Home Guard, &c., and that he needed him in his office and could not well get along without him. The validity of his exemption is not in question; that is conceded. But, so are the exemptions of other gentlemen's sons, against whom Mr. Holden has inveighed so vehemently for "getting into shade offices." If his son had been elected captain, we presume he would have gone; and Mr. Holden would have "gotten along without him." And if *he* had the right to arraign other men and their sons for staying out under legal exemptions, surely he had no right to expect that his case, precisely similar, would be free from criticism in this respect. This is all we did.

Mr. Holden asks why *we* do not go to the war. Our excuse is as valid as that which he renders for himself. Like him, we are an Editor, and have been for sixteen years. We are over fifty years of age, and he was hardly forty-five at the commencement of the war. And he is fully as able-bodied a man as we are, and pledged himself—the last man—to the State, when he voted for the ordinance of secession.

We have been editing a paper in this city for sixteen years, and have never published a line personally disrespectful to Mr. Holden, or allowed any correspondent to do so through our columns. While, on the contrary, he has, on several occasions, gone out of his way, without provocation, to attack us violently and individually; and has allowed a blackguard to make a gross personal assault upon us through the *Standard*, in the use of coarse, vulgar language unbecoming any respectable newspaper. We shall never degrade ourself by imitating his example in either respect.

We now close this article by copying the piece that has so excited Mr. Holden's ire: in order that all may see that there was nothing said but what is entirely legitimate in this controversy; and also that it may be seen that it has been used as a mere pretext for issuing the violent and belligerent article he has based upon it. Here is the article from the *Confederate*:

Remember, sick and wounded soldiers, that Mr. Holden has not only kept out of the army himself, but has kept out a stout, able bodied son, and everybody else he could. And yet he has the impudence to call himself the soldier's friend.—*Confederate.*

"And now, Col. McRae, if you want anything out of any one, we are able to fight our own battles."—*Raleigh Standard, July 29th.*

Mr. Holden makes this a part of an article filled with abuse and misrepresentation of the person to whom the above is addressed. Mr. Holden had a very significant intimation from Col. McRae a few days ago, how he could atone for some of the injuries he has done to him, less public than the bluster he parades. But Col. McRae does not intend, however the future may turn out, that Mr. Holden shall shall put him anywhere in the wrong.

Col. McRae did not write the article about the son of Mr. Holden, and would not have written it, for he has nothing to do with the young man. He never saw it until after it was published. But Mr. Holden has no right to complain of it, for he has persistently provoked this kind of argument. And Col. McRae disavows most emphatically, and he appeals to his intelligent readers for the truth of his statement, that he has never alluded to the family of Mr. Holden but with respect. Indeed, when Mr. Holden's was an afflicted family, Col McRae forbore to urge against him precautionary measures, until pressed to do so by public necessity; and when he alluded to a demagogical electioneering trick of Mr. Holden's friends in an upper county, there was a bare allusion to the disease in his household, made necessary in response. Colonel McRae feels towards the family of Mr. Holden a proper respect, and he is incapable of saying anything to aggrieve or injure any lady.

The whole wrong of these personalities is with Mr Holden. He assailed us personally in 1858, with epithets and abuse. In the very beginning of this campaign, he associated himself with the notorious Dr. Leach in the infamous publication of the still more infamous George N. Sanders slander; and if the public will recur to all our articles, they will find that *all* which savor of personality, are in retort for those from the *Standard*.

He slandered our integrity, accused our courage in the field, made us responsible for a slaughter in which we were the victim, not the priest; converted our honors into disgrace, and traduced our character and conduct as a soldier. We have letters from Generals Longstreet, Hill, Early and Rodes, Colonel Garrett and Captain Robinson, to give the lie to his accusations; but we have rested quiet.

He has accused us of hating the people and being hated by them. And he has taunted and ridiculed us. But enough, the public is not the place at which to deposit these griefs.

We have stated, a few days back, to Mr. Holden, how he can do us justice and avoid a law suit. Let him speak in reply, *but not quite so loud*. About some things there is a safety in secrecy.

The article of the *Progress* of the 29th, headed "The Election Yesterday," is a gross insult to all the officers who superintended the election, and to the soldiers who voted, as well as those who refrained. It charges the one with undue influence and oppression, and the other with slavery and cowardice.

How long are men in the discharge of duty to sit down guilty under these accusations? What will the friends of these officers and soldiers say throughout the State? They will say that those traducers ought to go in the army—or to the yankees. It is time for these insults to cease.

Several gentlemen have sent us specimens of the Holden "yellow" and "buff" tickets, scattered over the State. The people may spot every *"folded"* yellow ticket as certainly for Holden—and thus the deception intended to be practised by his deserting the "pure white, emblem of innocence" will be effectually known. Let every Vance man vote an open ticket.

Gross Slanders.

We have just seen an *Extra Standard*, got up yesterday, the 29th, intended to be circulated secretly—with a heading—"Force and Fraud in the Elections—Extraordinary Scenes in the Raleigh Hospitals." In this document Mr. Holden charges "fraud and force" upon the Surgeons in the hospitals—and upon the officers who superintended the elections in this city on Thursday, exempting none, except Dr. E. Burke Haywood, whom he excludes by name.

He goes further, and alludes to the ladies of this city of the Hospital Relief Association, whom he denominates "FEMALES"—whom he charges with wilful attempts to stifle free voting—thus converting the innocent pastime and jests of some of the young ladies of the city, with the soldiers whom they were in the habit of visiting daily, into a grave charge, accompanied with an insulting designation.

This circular proceeds to accuse, that the Government has prevented the true reports of the army vote from reaching here, and allowed false reports to be sent to the *Confederate* and *Conservative*; and this is uttered when Mr. Holden knows that Press dispatches have been received with which the Government has nothing to do—and that so far, Gov. Vance has been voted for almost unanimously—being now eleven thousand ahead.

We have this precious document at our office, and we invite the officers and soldiers accused, also the citizens, to come and examine this outrage on truth and decency.

The Madness of a Fanatic?

"The freedom of the ballot-box is gone, so far as the voting of the soldiers are concerned!"—*Progress, July 29th.*

The above is the most wanton insult to the officer and soldiers who voted yesterday, that has yet been uttered. What does it say?—That the Surgeons and Officers—gentlemen who are on their honor to do justice and see justice done, are tyrants, oppressors and despots; that the soldiers who voted, are slaves, at the bid of masters, and those who did not vote are cowards, afraid of the whip.

Mr. Pennington, you are wrong. The freedom of election was never more freely exercised. The officers under whose superintendence the election was conducted are gentlemen, of sworn obligations—a part of whose sworn duties is to do equal justice between those under their charge. The soldier, to whom you have alluded in your article, is also a gentleman, but a subordinate and a recognizer of discipline—but he is also a free man and an independent thinker; and when you charge that he has been intimidated to vote, you slander—for he is not afraid of bullets. When you charge that he is afraid to vote, you slander, for the instincts of a free man are peculiarly his.

And now let us tell you, Mr. Pennington, those men that you saw march up Fayetteville street on yesterday, who are doing provost guard and other like duties, and the wounded and sick in our hospitals, ARE FREE MEN. They voted as free men—they marched as free men—and do you know what they think?—they think that you and Mr. Holden ought to be made to march too. They think that you have done nothing worthy to entitle you to be exempt. And let us tell you another thing, these soldiers whom you and Mr. Holden traduce by comparing them to slaves, would have made you march long ago, but that they are law-abiding men.

You are entirely mistaken as to the number who voted. You say—"Of course those who did not vote at all, or nearly all, are for Mr. Holden." We hope the soldiers will dispose of this calumny and let the people of North Carolina see how they regard these everlasting insults. Let them at once, by certificates, show the freedom of this election.

And Mr. Pennington says—"We will publish the vote from the army as fast as received." Yet THIS MORNING there are dispatches from the army, which we know he heard of, some of which he has not published.

Further, says he, "As far as heard from, the army vote is so small as scarcely to amount to anything, and cannot affect the result." Mistaken again. As far as heard from, it is large and unanimous, and the army vote already *controls the result*

The Peace Negotiation.

The following is as correct a statement as can probably be made, concerning the recent peace movements. It is taken from the Richmond *Sentinel*:

MESSRS. CLAY, HOLCOMBE AND THOMPSON.

Thes gentlemen state correctly that they were not Commissioners appointed by the Confederate Government to treat for peace with the United States Government. Yet it was eminently proper that gentlemen so distinguished and so well acquainted with the views and wishes of the people and Government of the Confederacy, should, of their motion, if furnished with the opportunity, intervene to bring about negotiations for peace.—"Blessed are the peacemakers," according to the Bible code of honor. It is never officious or impertinent to intervene to make up a quarrel or to stop a fight; and, in fact, almost all quarrels and all fights, whether between nations or individuals, are put a stop to by the unauthorized intervention of third parties. Professed duelists and pugilists intervene to keep up quarrels and to bring about fights.—Chrstians intervene to restore peace.

Election Returns.

The *Progress* affects to have heard scarce any returns from the election for Governor. *It would keep the people in ignorance.* Press dispatches and private dispatches, giving the votes in Virginia and at various places in North Carolina, reached here in time for all the newspapers of the town of yesterday, and were made public, footing up Gov. Vance's majority in the army to 3,700. Why did the *Progress* withhold *this news?*

THE ALABAMA.—It is announced upon good authority, according to a Southampton despatch, that Cpt. Semmes has obtained the steamer Rappahannock, and will immediately put to sea with the purpose of attacking the Kearsarge.—*Richmond Enquirer 25th.*

From Our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, July 28th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—I have not written you a letter for some time past. I have had nothing worthy of note to communicate.—Politics is the all absorbing question down here at this time, both amongst citizens and soldiers. Gov. Vance will sweep this entire section of country. Mr. Holden will get but few votes in this and adjoining counties.—Greene may give him a little showing, but it will not amount to much. I am sorry to say, however, that Gov. Vance has some hypocritical friends in this community, and some of them have even received executive favors at his hands, who are now engaged in doing all they can, in a sneaking, clandestine manner, against his election. Some of them have been caught in the very act.

We shall beat every Holden candidate for the Legislature in this and the adjoining counties. James P. Speight will beat Edward Patrick, for the Senate, in Greene and Lenoir. Patrick is a Holdenite of the blackest dye. Allen W. Wooten will beat Wm. W. Dunn in this county for the House of Commons. Dunn is running with the bare and holding with the hounds. He professes to be a strong Vance man, but is supposed to be electioneering for Holden, on the sly. J. T. Freeman is opposing Hery H. Best, in Greene, for the House of Commons. The news from Greene is very cheering, indeed. It is the prevailing opinion over there that Freeman will be elected by a handsome majority. Best is a Holdenite of the Patrick stripe—and a motley stripe it is.

William C. Loftin is a Holden candidate for the House of Commons, in Craven. He will not receive fifty votes in the county. He has two sons who have deserted our ranks, (from Nethercutt's battalion,) and gone to the Yankees, at Newbern. Loftin himself has been three times arrested for disloyalty, and at one time taken to the Confederate prison at Salisbury, where he remained for four months. Long Tom Cox is a Holden candidate for the Commons, in Pitt. Long Tom was arrested by order of the authorities, and confined in this place not long since, charged with trafficing with the enemy below.

In looking over that *dirty sheet*, the Raleigh *Progress*, of the 26th instant, I noticed the following editorial remarks, which require some notice from this quarter, notwithstanding the source from which they emanate:

"HAVE WE A FREE BALLOT?—A gentleman of the highest integrity from Lenoir county, who was in our office yesterday, informed us that some of the officers of a regiment of State troops, encamped near Kinston, took some circulars and tickets of Mr. Holden's from him a few days ago and destroyed them. Passing along the road, some of the soldiers saw a small bundle in his buggy, and learning what it was, asked him for tickets, when some of the officers finding it out, demanded the bundle and destroyed it."

The "gentleman" alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, is a Holdenite of this county, by the name of *William Allen Croom*, who was seen one day last week in the camps near this place with a bundle of Holden tickets in his possession. His tickets were seized by the privates of Col. Whitford's regiment, and he (Croom) made to leave the camps in double-quick time, allowing him but a few moments to make his escape good. The only part the officers took in this affair was to secure Mr. Croom from the grasp of the privates who were about to mete out to him summary punishment.

No soldier on the occasion referred to, asked Mr. Croom for the Holden tickets with a view of voting them, or distributing them among the troops for that purpose, as the *Progress* would have the public believe "for party purposes." From all accounts, Mr. Croom should be under many obligations to Capt. White of Col. Whitford's regiment, for aiding him in making his escape from the indignation of an insulted soldery.

I should not be the least attonished should Holden not carrry a county in the State for Governor.

The Fight Near Winchester.

Although this was comparatively a small affair, the result was such as should demand investigation. All reports agree that General Ramseur was completely surprised, and some damaging rumors to that officer have gained circulation. An officer, wounded in the engagement, says that the fight occurred four miles the other side of Winchester. Two of Ramseur's brigades were pounced upon by an entire Yankee corps before they could be gotten in line, and the shock soon caused a hasty retreat, and the abandonment of a battery of four pieces. Gen. Ramseur, it seems, was deceived in regard to the position of the Yankees. He designed, it is said, attacking a small force supposed to be near him, and driving them back upon their support at a convenient time; but the supposed small force proved to be the whole command of the Yankees, and they came upon him when his men were enjoying a rest. Brig. General Lewis, who was wounded in the engagement, arrived at Staunton on Monday. It was reported there that Gen. Ramseur was under arrest. So long as this and such reports are in circulation, it is but just to the officer himself, as well as to the public, that the facts in this affair should be fully known. The reputation of such an officer as Ramseur, who has won his way to distinction upon many more important fields than this, should not be victimized by rumors.—*Rich Enquirer.*

The following is an extract from a private letter written by Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, dated July 21st, 1864:

"On the 18th instant, while resting in camp, eight miles from Charlestown and four miles from Castleman's or Snicker's Ferry, we received orders to move out, and the column took up line of march towards the ferry, where a large force of the enemy, consisting of Hunter's command, the 6th Corps and some heavy artillery converted into infantry, had crossed and were skirmishing with our cavalry. We formed a line of battle, deployed the sharpshooters of the division (Rodes') commanded by Col. Brown, of the 1st North Carolina infantry, who had just returned from a wounded furlough. About half-past four, p. m., an advance was ordered; the enemy were engaged and a severe fight ensued. I can not speak of the exploits of the entire division. Grimes' brigade, commanded by Col. Owens, of the 53d North Carolina troops, who joined his command from a wounded furlough that day, engaged the enemy, who were posted behind a rock fence, and Cox's brigade was sent around to flank them, which they did handsomely, killing and wounding a great many, throwing them into confusion, and making them retire to the river. We drove some of them into the river and drowned many of them. The enemy had several batteries placed upon the mountains, over the river, and shelled our forces terribly, but the column being in motion, kept out of range. We were unable, however, to hold the river bank, so after getting all the wounded off the field, we retired that night about half a mile to bivouac and await the movements of the enemy in the morning. The 2d regiment was in the hottest of the fray, with the remnants of the 1st and 3d which were consolidated and under the command of Col. Thruston. The 14th was on picket towards Harper's Ferry, and was thus fortunate enough to miss the engagement. The loss of the 2d was heavier than any other. I append a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of our brigade in field officers was heavy. Besides Col. Stallings, of the 2nd, we have to mourn the loss of Col. Wood, of the 4th, and Col. Owens, of the 53d, commanding Grimes' brigade. [We will publish the list Monday.—EDS. CON.]

I know nothing *definite* of Ramseur's engagement with the enemy near Winchester, except that he lost 4 pieces of artillery and some prisoners, and withdrew last night to Newton. The enemy do not seem very eager in their pursuit since they have had ample time to come up with him this morning.

The troops under Gen. Ramseur more than retrieved their character in the fight on the next day. All our prisoners were recaptured, our guns retaken and the enemy put to complete rout.

From the Macon Telegraph.

From the Georgia Front.

From the most reliable accounts that reach us, the engagement on Friday was a severe and sanguinary one. The enemy rapidly massed his forces on our left, which was under the command of Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart, and charged us with great spirit. They were met by the gallent men composing this wing with enthusiasm, and their charge repulsed. No sooner had they been repulsed than our men were ordered to leap over their works and make a counter charge.—Leaping over their entrenchments, Stewart's men rushed on the retreating enemy, and with the wildest shouts and sublimest heroism charged them. As soon as our men were perceived rushing forward, the Yankees threw themselves into a fresh line, but they could not withstand the impetuosity of our troops, who rushed forward, carrying everything before them, and capturing battery after battery of artillery, as well as some twenty-seven hundred prisoners. All of the enemy's dead and wounded were left in our hands, so rapidly did we charge. In this brilliant manner two lines of entrenchments, were carried and victory sat upon our arms. Loring's division is said to have distinguished itself, and the Missourians in French's division immerta ized themselves by the most brilliant charge of the day.

Stewart's work was over, but no sooner was it concluded than a severe fire was heard on the left flank and rear of the enemy. Hardee's corps, had, early in the morning, taken up its line of march, and as soon as the firing commenced, rapidly moved around the enemy's flank and struck him in the rear of the left wing. The fighting was short but desperate. Taken by surprise though they were, the enemy fought with great determination, but could not resist the impetuosity of our forces. It was in the early part of the fighting that Major General W. H. T. Walker was killed. His division formed a part of Hardee's corps.—The end of this movement was, that the enemy were driven on their centre and the position of the battle changed.

A Yankee General, supposed to be McPherson, is said to have behaved with great valor. He was shot through the heart by one of our sharpshooters and fell dead from his horse. His body was immediately removed by the Federals. The loss of the enemy is estimated by good Confederate judges at not less than from eighteen to twenty thousand men.—Among them five general officers. Our loss was also severe, and will exceed seven thousand. Major Gen. Walker was the only general officer killed on our side.

The rumor that Gen. Mercer is wounded is a mistake; he is well. No advance on either side has been made to-day (the 28th.)

We are unable to say precisely what was accomplished in the battle of Friday evening. No two statements agree, and not one of them we believe to be entirely reliable. We hope to receive something which may be depended on before going to press.

Meanwhile, we repose on the comfortable belief that the enemy made a pretty general demonstration along his line, and was not only repulsed at all points, but upon his left was dislodged from his position, flanked and driven back with terrible loss. The battle of Friday has re-enthused the army of Tennessee—has demonstrated its ability to handle the enemy, and filled our soldiers with renewed confidence in themselves and their gallant leader. The prestige of victory it has imparted, more than counterbalances the loss it has sustained, but that loss will soon be repaired, and more than repaired in substantial reforcements. The militia of Georgia are coming forward by thousands, and will soon constitute a heavy and most valuable addition to Hood's army. Vesteran reinforcements too will not be lacking, and last, but not least, let Sherman look out for the fire in the rear. Events have taken a turn, and the enemy will take a turn too before many days. We believe he will soon be double quicking from Georgia soil.

Rumors From the Front.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 26th, gives the following rumors: "If true, there is "life in the old State yet:"

There are a great many rumors from Atlanta. We give them as given us without vouching for the correctness.

One rumor says Sherman attacked our troops and drove them back to their entrenchments with great slaughter.

Another rumor states that Sherman is in full retreat across the Chattahoochee.

It is further stated that Gen Hood has ordered all the stock sent off on the West Point railroad back to Atlanta; has also ordered up his pontoon train; and has also ordered four hundred thousand rations from Macon, and four hundred thousand from Atlanta.

The Express Company, it is said, has re-established its office in Atlanta.

On Friday a force of the enemy appeared at Sweet Circle and burned the depot and buildings containing government stores. They then branched off towards Athens. It is stated that the whole raiding force of the Yankees is moving on that place, in three bodies. Altogether it is thought they number about 6,000.

Athens, we are informed, is well fortified. There is stationed there a large cavalry force under Col. Young. Besides this an infantry force of between one and two thousand can be raised. The State militia who were on their way to Macon have turned towards Athens. It is to be hoped that the force will be sufficent to repel the invaders.

A gentleman from Madison who saw the raiders pass that place, states that the appeared to be in high spirits, and traveled along carlessly, as if they expected to meet no opposition.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Election Returns by Telegraph.

Army vote in and around Wilmington.—Vance 2,120, Holden 279.

The fortieth N. C. Regiment gave Vance 386 majority.

Halifax Navy Yard.—Vance 24, Holden none.

Richmond Hospitals.—Vance 867, Holden 25.

Charlotte Hospital.—Vance 30, Holden 4.

The vote of the Reserves, under Captain Barnett, at Greensboro', numbering one hundred men, gave a unanimous vote for Vance.

At Washington.—Vance received 276 votes, Holden 121.

Salisbury.—Vance 185, Holden 4.

Army vote near Morganton.—At Camp Vance, Gov. Vance received 98 votes, Holden 2. In company B, Captain Hines' cavalry, Vance 33, Holden none. In the 68th regiment, Vance 132, Holden 8.

Ransom's Brigade, Petersburg.—Vance 1147, Holden 408.

From Georgia.

MACON, July 28,—By the latest advices from Atlanta yesterday, we learn by the train which left at nightfall, that the enemy attacked our left extending from the city towards the Chattahoochee yesterday, and were repulsed and driven about one mile. Late last evening orders were received by telegraph, to send cars to bring the wounded to the rear.

A telegram from a high officer at Atlanta, dated yesterday, to Gen. Johnston says—fighting is now going on: we have driven them; details not known. Stuart, Loring and Walthall are reported wounded. A private telegram from Griffin, reports Wheeler also wounded.

A cavalry force of the enemy, strength unknown, struck the Macon and Western Railroad below Jonesboro' this morning and are reported tearing up the road in this direction. Another cavalry force of the enemy are to-day reported near Clinton, advancing towards this place. (Macon.)

European News.

RICHMOND, July 29.—European advices of the 16th state that a deputation from a society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities in America, waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th and urged that the Government mediate for the restoration of peace between the belligerents. They argued that the independence of the Confederacy was virtually accomplished, and that prolongation of the war would only result in mutual slaughter.

Palmerston, in reply, said that those who in quarrels interpose, will oft wipe a bloody nose. He was not afraid of the bloody nose, but feared mediatory proposals would be premature. News from the Continent indicates a peaceful settlement of the Danish German Question. The Confederate loan is still further advanced and bouyant.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 29.—The New York *Herald* of the 27th has been received. The enemy are again threatening Pennsylvania and Maryland. There was considerable excitement in Baltimore yesterday, in consequence of the intelligence of the invasion, which was scattered and unsatisfactory; but sufficient cause for uneasiness in Washington. Wright has been assigned to the command of the 6th and 9th corps. The report of Averill's death is confirmed.

Nothing important from Grant or Sherman

The Democratic Union Association, of New York, held the first meeting of the campaign on the 26th. The principal speaker was Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, who spoke strongly in favor of peace. The last quotation of gold was 258.

Further from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 29.—The New York *Tribune* of the 29th has a dispatch announcing that Rosseau had returned to Marietta, after having burnt all the railroad bridges north of Marietta and twenty miles south of it. Dispatches also say that Gilmard's expedition was successful; he destroyed the bridges at Covington, forty miles east of Atlanta. Despatches also say, they buried a thousand dead rebels after the late fight, and that the situation was favorable.

A rumor is current at Cherbourg, France, that the Federal and Confederate officers agreed to fight off Cherbourg in ten days.

Confederate loss 78.

The London *Herald* says that Mason had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston, and was introduced by Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties, and the withdrawal by Lindsay of his intended recognition motion in Parliament, is said to have been the result of the interview with Palmerston, he having given an implied promise, that he would support the motion at a more opportune moment. A delegation waited on Lord Palmerston and urged his mediation in American affairs. He replied that he did not think the moment opportune.

McPherson's remains had arrived at Nashville, *en route* to Louisville.

A steamer truck a snag and sunk in the Mississippi river fifteen miles below Greenville on the 21st, losing fifty lives, principally of the 10th Federal Missouri cavalry.

Very little from Early's force in the Valley. Orders have been received to remove everything from Frederick. Dispatches from Baltimore say it is supposed the enemy intend making a raid into the southern counties of Pennsylvania. The loyal Leagues are called out in Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is again cut. The Chronicle says commanding Generals have requested the utmost secrecy in regard to military operations, and Grant's operations especially demand secrecy.

Voorhees is again nominated for Congress, contrary to his wishes. No gold quotations.

The Funeral of SALLIE JONES, daughter of Capt. Wm. and Louisa Badham, will take place at the Episcopal Church, THIS EVENING, at 5½ o'clock.

Died.

In Concord, on the night of the 22d instant, LAURA EMMA, daughter of J. W. and S. A. Gorman, in the third year of her age. Sad and darkened the household from whence the light of this little sunbeam has been shut out. But the star that shines so brightly o'er little Laura's tiny grave, pales its brightness before the crown that decks her brow as she nestles in the bosom of Him who said—"suffer little children to come unto me; of such are the kingdom of heaven."—Bereaved Parents, live so as to meet the loved and gone before in the bright spirit land.

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